

or pulling or pushing freight
sacks. 2. A driving or pulling
of, relating to, or involved in
motion or propel forward,
from place to place. 3. Of or
notive. 4. Of or relating to
ablative of locus, place +
n; see motive.]
Of or relating to locomo-
n a place, ablative of locus,

rsalls.
of several plants of the gen-
n the pea family, found in
onous to livestock.

ate (-lār', -lit) or loc-u-lat-
f, or divided into small cav-
-at-] — loc-u-la-tion n.
-las) n., pl. -ules or -li (-li'),
within an animal or plant
loculus, little place, dim. of

di. Bot. Longitudinally de-
between the partitions of the
ind lilies. [locu(us) + Lat.
-al.]

iz', tēn'anz) n., pl. locum
n, esp. a physician or cleric,
nother. [Med.Lat. locum te-
tenens, holding.]

ki'). 1. A locality; a place.
ity or intense concentration:
set or configuration of all
single equation or one or
position of a given gene on

loc clas-si-cā (klās'i-sī',
standard work that is cited
it.: Lat. locus, place + Lat.
class.]

erous grasshoppers of the
in immense swarms that
The seventeen-year locust.
can deciduous trees of the
z, having compound leaves
of several similar or related
root of one of these trees.

particular word, phrase, or
articular person or group.
[ME locucion < OFr. lo-
locutus, p.part. of loqui, to

ture that fills a fissure in a
ore deposited between
rich source or supply.
see left.]

1. A star, esp. Polaris,
2. A guiding principle,
ode, way; see LODGE +

1. A piece of mag-
ent attracts iron or steel.
de, way; see LODGE +

used as a temporary abode
one on the grounds of an
gatekeeper. c. An inn.
dwelling, such as a

ing in such a dwelling-
mal organizations. b. The
members of such a

such as the dome-
lodged, lodg-ing,
temporary quarters, esp.

to place or establish in
contain. 3. To place,
force, or implant.
example) before an

lodged by the cy-
temporarily. b. To rent
lodge or become em-

the politician who as
tially opposed U.S.
actor.

politician who served
67) do.
centoria var. lati-
light wood used in

lodg-er (lōj'ar) n. One that lodges, esp. one who rents and
lives in a furnished room.

lodg-ing (lōj'ing) n. 1. A place to live. 2. Sleeping accommo-
dations. Often used in the plural. 3. lodgings. Furnished
rooms in another's house rented for accommodation.

lodg-ment also lodge-ment (lōj'mant) n. 1. a. The act of
lodging. b. The state of being lodged. 2. A place for lodging.
3. An accumulation or a deposit. 4. A foothold or beachhead
gained by troops in enemy or neutral territory.

Lo-di (lō'di') 1. A city of central CA N of Stockton. Pop.
51,874. 2. A borough of NE NJ NE of Passaic. Pop. 22,355.

lod-i-cule (lōd'i-kyōl') n. One of two or three small scales at
the base of the ovary in a grass flower. [Lat. lodicula, small
blanket, dim. of lodix, lodic-, blanket.]

Lōdz (lōdz, wōoch). A city of central Poland WSW of Warsaw;
chartered 1423. Pop. 849,400.

Loeb (lōb), Jacques. 1859-1924. German-born Amer. physi-
ologist noted for his work on parthenogenesis.

lo-ess (lō'as, lēs, lūs) n. A buff to gray windblown deposit of
fine-grained calcareous silt or clay. [Ger. Löss < Ger. dial.
Lössch < lösch, loose. See leu-*.] — lo-ess'i-al (lō-ēs'ē-əl,
lēs'ē-əl, lūs'-) adj.

Loewe (lō), Frederick. 1901-87. Austrian-born Amer. com-
poser who collaborated with Alan Jay Lerner on a number of
musicals, including *My Fair Lady* (1956).

Loe-wy (lō'ē), Raymond Fernand. 1893-1986. French-born
Amer. industrial designer noted for his streamlined designs.

loft (lōft, lōft) n. 1. a. A large, usu. unpartitioned floor over a
factory, warehouse, or other commercial or industrial space.

b. Such a floor converted into an apartment or artist's studio.
2. An open space under a roof; an attic or a garret. 3. A
gallery or balcony. 4. A hayloft. 5. Sports. a. The backward
slant of the face of a golf club head, designed to drive the ball
in a high arc. b. A golf stroke that drives the ball in a high arc.

c. The upward course of a ball driven in a high arc. 6. a. The
thickness of a fabric or yarn. b. The thickness of an item, such
as a down coat, that is filled with compressible insulating
material. — v. loft-ed, loft-ing, lofts. — tr. 1. To put, store,
or keep in a loft. 2. To propel in a high arc. 3. Naut. To lay
out a full-size drawing of (the parts of a ship's hull, for ex-
ample). — intr. 1. To propel something, esp. a ball, in a high
arc. 2. To rise high into the air. [ME, sky, upstairs room <
OE, air < ON loft, upstairs room, sky, air.]

loft-y (lōft'ē, lōft'-) adj. -i-er, -i-est. 1. Of imposing height.
2. Elevated in character; exalted. 3. Affecting grandness;
pompous. 4. Arrogant; haughty. [ME, noble < loft, upstairs
room, sky. See loft-*.] — loft'i-ly adv. — loft'i-ness n.

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engaged in the logging business. 2. A machine, such as a crane
or tractor, that is used for hauling or loading logs.

log-ger-head (lō'gar-hēd', lōg'ar-) n. 1. A loggerhead turtle.
2. An iron tool consisting of a long handle with a bulbous end
heated to melt tar or warm liquids. 3. Naut. A post on a
whaleboat used to secure the harpoon rope. 4. Informal. a. A
blockhead; a dolt. b. A disproportionately large head.

— Idiom. at loggerheads. Engaged in a dispute. [Prob. dial.
logger, wooden block (prob. < log) + HEAD.]

loggerhead shrike n. A common North American bird (*Lanius
ludovicianus*) having gray, black, and white plumage, a black
facial mask, and a hooked beak. [< its large head.]

loggerhead turtle n. A large marine turtle (*Caretta caretta*)
inhabiting warm ocean waters and having a large head.

log-gi-a (lō'jē-a, lōj'ē-a) n. 1. An open-sided roofed gallery or
arcade along the front or side of a building, often at an upper
level. 2. An open balcony in a theater. [Ital. < OFr.

loge. See LOGE.]

log-ging (lō'ging, lōg'ing) n. The work or business of felling
and trimming trees and transporting the logs to a mill.

log-ic (lōj'ik) n. 1. The study of the principles of reasoning,
esp. of the structure of propositions as distinguished from
their content and of method and validity in deductive reason-
ing. 2. a. A system of reasoning: *Aristotle's logic*. b. A mode
of reasoning. c. The formal guiding principles of a discipline,
school, or science. 3. Valid reasoning. 4. The relationship be-
tween elements and between an element and the whole in a set
of objects, individuals, principles, or events: *There's a certain
logic to gridlock*. 5. Comp. Sci. a. The nonarithmetic opera-
tions performed by a computer, such as sorting, that involve
yes-no decisions. b. Computer circuitry. c. Graphic representa-
tion of computer circuitry. [ME < OFr. logique < Lat. logi-
ca < Gk. logikē (tekhne), (art) of reasoning, logic, fem. of
logikos, of reasoning < logos, reason. See leg-*.]

log-i-cal (lōj'i-kal) adj. 1. Of, relating to, in accordance with,
or of the nature of logic. 2. Based on earlier or otherwise
known statements, events, or conditions; reasonable: *Rain
was a logical expectation in April*. 3. Reasoning or capable of
reasoning in a clear and consistent manner. — log'i-cal'i-ty
(-kāl'i-tē), log'i-cal-ness n. — log'i-cal-ly adv.

logical positivism n. A philosophy asserting that in assessing
truth observation has primacy and that metaphysical and sub-
jective arguments not based on it are meaningless.

logic circuit n. Comp. Sci. A computer switching circuit that
performs problem-solving functions.

lo-gi-cian (lō-jish'an) n. 1. A practitioner of a system of logic.
2. A student or scholar of logic.

logic operator n. Comp. Sci. A program instruction, such as
OR, in which the quantity being operated on and the result of
the operation each can have one of two values.

lo-gi-on (lō'gē-ōn') n., pl. -gi-a (-gē-a). A supposed saying of
Jesus not recorded in the Gospels. [Gk., oracle < legein, to
speak. See leg-*.]

lo-gis-tic (lō-jis'tik) also lo-gis-ti-cal (-i-kal) adj. 1. Of or
relating to symbolic logic. 2. Of or relating to logistics. [Med.
Lat. logisticius, of calculation < Gk. logistikos, skilled in cal-
culating < logistēs, calculator < logizesthai, to calculate <
logos, reckoning, reason. See leg-*.] — lo-gis-ti-cal-ly adv.
— lo-gis-ti-cian (-ji-stish'an) n.

lo-gis-tics (lō-jis'tiks, lō-) n. (used with a sing. or pl. v.)
1. The branch of military operations that deals with the pro-
curement, distribution, maintenance, and replacement of ma-
teriel and personnel. 2. The management of the details of an
operation. [Fr. logistiques < logistique, logic < Med.Lat. lo-
gisticus, of calculation. See LOGISTIC.]

log-jam (lōg'jam', lōg'-) n. 1. An immovable mass of floating
logs crowded together. 2. A deadlock, as in talks; an impasse.

lo-go (lō'gō') n., pl. -gos. A name, symbol, or trademark de-
signed for easy recognition, esp. one borne on a single print-
ing plate or piece of type. [Short for LOGOGRAM and LOGOTYPE.]

LO-GO (lō'gō) n. Comp. Sci. A programming language de-
veloped for teaching young children. [Alteration of Gk. logos,
word. See LOGOS.]

logo- or log- pref. Word; speech: *logogram*. [Gk. < logos,
word, speech. See leg-*.]

log-o-gram (lō'gā-grām', lōg'-) n. A written symbol repre-
senting a word without expressing its pronunciation; for ex-
ample, for 4 read "four." — log-o-gram-mat'ic (-grā-
māt'ik) adj. — log-o-gram-mat'i-cal-ly adv.

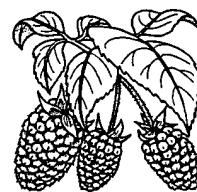
log-o-graph (lō'gā-grāf', lōg'-) n. See LOGOGRAM. — log-o-
graph'ic adj. — log-o-graph'i-cal-ly adv.

lo-gog-ra-phy (lō-gōg'ra-fē) n. The use of logotypes in design
and printing.

log-o-griph (lō'gā-grif', lōg'-) n. Games. A word puzzle,
such as an anagram or one in which clues are given in a set
of verses. [Loco- + Gk. griphos, fishing basket, riddle.]

lo-gom-a-chy (lō-gōm'a-kē) n., pl. -chies. 1. A dispute about
words. 2. A dispute carried on in words only; a battle of
words. [Gk. logomakhia < logomakhos, to fight about
words: logo-, logo- + makhē, battle.]

log-or-rhe-a (lō'gā-rē'a, lōg'-) n. Excessive use of words.
Lo-gos (lō'gōs', lōg'ōs') n. 1. Philos. a. In pre-Socratic phi-



loganberry
Rubus ursinus
var. *loganobaccus*

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē plt	ūr urge
ī pht	th thin
ī ple	th this
īr pter	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about
ō paw	item

Stress marks:
' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)